

THE PEACE TREATY

ELIHU ROOT TELLS SENATORS HOW HE RECEIVED DRAFT

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Former Senator Elihu Root, of New York, appearing unexpectedly before the senate foreign relations committee today, testified that it was he who showed a copy of the peace treaty to Senator Lodge. Mr. Root testified that he got it from Henry P. Davison, of the Morgan banking house. Mr. Davison testified that he got it from Thomas W. Lamont, another partner in the Morgan house, one of the financial advisers to the American peace mission in Paris, but asked for it not in his capacity as a banker, but as president of the International Red Cross league, which is backed by the covenant of the league of nations.

J. P. Morgan testified he had never seen a copy of the treaty, and so did Frank A. Vandepier, retiring president of the National City Bank. Mr. Davison testified he has shown it to no one but Mr. Root.

During an hour in the witness chair, Mr. Root said he thought President Wilson was within his constitutional rights in not sending the treaty to the senate, but thought it perfectly legitimate for the senate to ask for it after it had been published by the German government. He gave it as his opinion that the president was within his rights in not consulting the senate more freely on the negotiations, but thought it would have facilitated a solution had that been done.

Mr. Root said nothing improper in Mr. Davison having a copy of the treaty. At the conclusion of Mr. Vandepier's testimony the committee ended the hearing for the day and went into executive session.

Chairman Lodge at the opening of the hearing read a telegram from Jacob Schiff, saying he was "above the party," and that he was not going to be involved in the treaty. Mr. Root said he had no objection to Schiff's statement, but thought it was a bit of a surprise. He said he had no objection to Schiff's statement, but thought it was a bit of a surprise.

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WALSH RIDDLES ARGUMENTS TRUMPED UP BY REPUBLICANS AND OTHERS AGAINST LEAGUE AND CITES INSTANCES

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Asserting that opponents of the league of nations have trumped up many unsupportable objections to play upon popular sensitiveness, Senator Walsh (Democrat) of Montana defended the league covenant in the senate today against charges that it subverts the American constitution.

Answering Senator Lodge, Republican of Massachusetts, Knox, Republican of Pennsylvania and others who urged constitutional objections, the Montana senator declared their arguments founded on the series long since disproved. He quoted many precedents to support his position that the constitution sends the senate no constitutional power in treaty making.

Charges that the league would be a "mere declaration" since the organization in most of the provisions complained of could only "advise" or "recommend" the states to make war in certain instances, Senator Walsh said, "have an intense and a just reverence for the constitution, but they are not so much concerned with the constitution as they are with the league."

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EFFECTS OF STRIKE IN NATION'S CITIES

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 11.—At the Postal Telegraph company here, it was stated that the day after tomorrow night the only men working, J. B. Cheatham, commercial agent of the Western Union for the Tennessee and Kentucky districts, said not a man had gone out in the district.

JACKSON, Miss., June 11.—Seven Western Union telegraphers and one Postal telegrapher are striking today in Mississippi according to reports received in local offices of the two companies. Of the Western Union three men are out at Hattiesburg, two at Jackson and two at Vicksburg. The Postal employee is at Meridian.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 11.—Only two out of a normal force of 30 operators were on duty at the Postal company's cotton exchange branch today. Union officials claimed 25 men, the entire Postal force, were out. Company officials said 30 operators were on duty.

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POSTAL STRIKE LEADER IS PLEASED WITH INITIAL PROGRESS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—"The strike order sent out from our office here recently calling out electrical workers throughout the country on June 16 at 8 a. m. is still effective, and the situation, so far as we are concerned, is unchanged," said Charles Ford, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, today. Mr. Ford stated that conferences were still being held in New York with representatives of the companies in the hope that differences might be adjusted.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Conflicting claims of union leaders and officers of commercial telegraph companies made uncertain this afternoon the extent of the nation-wide strike of telegraph operators, but representatives of the workers confidently maintained that the number of strikers would reach 60,000 by nightfall.

"We are operating 100 per cent," declared an official of the Western Union Telegraph company, after receiving reports from points in this district, which includes Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. "Our proof is the fact that we are ready to accept all business offered."

"Two thousand seven hundred workers will be on the streets by night in this district," said S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. "The number of strikers in the entire country will be 60,000 by night. Reports are most encouraging. In Chicago alone 500 are already on strike. The number will be nearly doubled by night."

He exhibited telegrams from various offices, stating that the strike response had been general, but failing to show the exact number of strikers.

First reports to the Associated Press from a score of central West cities and towns failed to show that the strike had brought serious results. In Cleveland about 10 operators were reported out, but the Mackay Telegraph company in Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., quit work completely. In Detroit, Mich., the Mackay Telegraph company reported 200 men out. Both sides admitted that the central situation was a serious one.

The Postal Telegraph company here was not seriously affected by the strike. E. W. Collins, general superintendent, said that only about 10 per cent of the operators quit, while union officials asserted 90 per cent of them had gone out.

SWIFT & CO. PAY \$1,100 PER ACRE

NEW COTTON OIL MILL WILL BE ONE OF LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The site selected for the new cotton oil mill, refinery and compound plant to be built here by the Consumers Cotton Oil mill, really Swift & Co., packers, is said to be an ideal one for a manufacturing enterprise of the kind.

Five railroads have direct access to the tract of land on which the plant is to be built—the Frisco, the Illinois Central, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Louisville & Nashville and the Jackson, Mississippi Valley.

The tract contains 27 acres and was owned by Judge F. H. Heiskell and Shiner Maryboro, of St. Louis. The tract was purchased for approximately \$10,000, it is said, averaging about \$1,100 per acre.

The 12-acre cotton oil mill will have a capacity of 100,000 tons of seed each year, and the contract calls for completion by Oct. 1. The refinery and compound plant will be added later. The total investment is expected to reach \$500,000.

Wild alarms, scurrying feet, forms disappearing around corners up stairs and alleys, were seen at the headquarters of the new plant today.

BERGER'S RIGHT TO SEAT IS TESTED

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Victor Berger's right to sit in the 20th congressional district was tested today in the new district.

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Greater Memphis' Population Is Now Estimated at 224,190

Greater Memphis has a population of 224,190 according to estimates made from the new city directory.

The Smith family is still the best represented, according to the directory. There are 1,122 members of the house of Smith in the city.

The honor of being the first to James Aaron, employed as a bookkeeper on Front street. If one would try to pronounce the name of the first to James Aaron, employed as a bookkeeper on Front street.

There are the accustomed distinguished names such as George Washington, Daniel Webster, Robert E. Lee, Abraham Lincoln, to say nothing of a Julius Caesar and a Napoleon Bonaparte.

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Advices state the reparations clauses of the treaty have been agreed upon in principle and that the convention will not indicate any fixed sum which Germany must pay. It is declared in French circles the treaty will be changed less than has been generally expected.

THE WORLD OUTLOOK

(By the Associated Press.)

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